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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

April 6, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 67 8 p.m. 97
Humidity 97

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April 6, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 67 8 p.m. 73
Humidity 86 97

WEATHER FORECAST
DULL.
Barometer 29.89

7910 日五廿月二

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1918.

大拜禮 號六月四西曆

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REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

Has a Big Offensive Been Resumed?

London, April 4.

It is not clear whether the new battle amounts to a resumption of a really big offensive, or a series of hammer blows, similar to those which the Germans delivered many weeks after the failure of the first phase of the attack on Verdun. The reciprocal raiding activity at Rheims may indicate more important events in that region.

Enemy Held Before Amiens.

London, April 5.

A French semi-official message states that the enemy is held on both French and British sectors before Amiens and is unable to develop a plan for outflanking the city. "French reserves are now making their presence felt."

American Troops in Action.

London, April 5.

Reuter's correspondent with the American Army in France says the American force is now occupying a sector on the Meuse heights, to the south of Verdun. The enemy raided here yesterday after a heavy bombardment.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Offer of a German Loan.

London, April 5.

The *Daily Mail* correspondent at Petrograd says it is reported that an association of German banks has offered the Government a loan of a thousand million roubles, guaranteed by the revenues of the Northern and Siberian Railways.

A Breach of the Peace Treaty.

London, April 5.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that when the German transports arrived at Hanghoi the Commander of the Baltic Fleet sent a deputation to the German Commander saying he was uncertain as to the object of the arrival of the squadron and to protest against the violation of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, which guaranteed the security of the Russian Fleet. The Commanders of several Russian warships, including four submarines wintering at Hanghoi, blew up their vessels to prevent their capture. The approach of the German transports at Hanghoi was facilitated by the Russian ice breaker, Volynsk, which left Helsinki on the previous day and proceeded to Reval, where it surrendered to the Germans. The arrival of the Germans at Hanghoi endangers the Russian Fleet at Helsinki, which is unable to reach Cronstadt owing to the lack of an ice-breaker. There are two battleships, a division of destroyers, five submarines and numerous transports at Helsinki.

AEROPLANES' PART IN RECENT BATTLE.

British Captain's Fine Record.

London, April 5.

Mr. Perry Robinson, describing the British use of aeroplanes in the first phase of the battle, says that there have been three hundred machines simultaneously in the air on one sector alone, the pilots competing the experience to going down the Strand. The machine-gunning of troops and transports, and the bombing of roads and villages by low-flying machines, has been unprecedented. The Germans have been compelled to use by-roads, as the main roads have been blocked by the wreckage of bombed transport. Squadrons of machines have constantly gone out for four and even six times in a single night, returning for more ammunition. German aeroplanes which have tried to interfere have been constantly shot down.

As an item in the day's work, Captain Trollope, now reported missing, established a record by shooting down six machines in a single day. He first attacked four German fighting machines and smashed one. The others dispersed. Captain Trollope, proceeding, dived and attacked two machines far below him and downed them. He then climbed and rejoined his formation which was engaging an enemy squadron. Captain Trollope had exhausted his ammunition and returned and replenished. He met and attacked three machines, bringing down one. Captain Trollope pursued another group and brought down one in flames. He was returning home when he sighted an enemy scout attacking a British machine and felled him.

Mr. Perry Robinson pays a tribute to the work of the Dominion airman, American pilots and mechanics in contributing to make the Flying Corps not an auxiliary arm but a major striking force.

THE MAN-POWER QUESTION.

Age-Limit and Irish Conscription.

London, April 5.

The newspapers anticipate that the military age will be raised to fifty.

The question of Irish Conscription will be deferred until the Convention report has been published.

THE ST. QUENTIN RETIREMENT.

London, April 5.

The *Daily News* says the Government has decided to hold an enquiry into the retirement of the Fifth Army at St. Quentin.

FOOD RATIONS AT HOME.

London, April 5.

Butchers' meat is to be reduced by one-third after May 5 and simultaneously extra bacon rations will be issued to manual workers. The object is to utilise the larger supplies of bacon arriving from America and to diminish the consumption of home-grown cattle during the grazing season.

RECENT BATTLE LOSSES.

London, April 5.

Mr. Hamilton Fyle, the war correspondent, mentions that a British Division lost eight Lieut-Colonels in the recent battle.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

PEACE MANOEUVRES.

Count Czernin's Version of Recent Conversations.

London, April 3.

A message from Amsterdam states that Count Czernin, addressing the Vienna City Council, said he earnestly desired peace. Austria wished to avoid a further military offensive and some time before the present offensive began M. O. Semperan enquired whether, and on what basis, Count Czernin was prepared to negotiate. Count Czernin, in agreement with Berlin, immediately replied that they were prepared to negotiate and the only obstacle was Austria's Lorraine. Austria would insist on the status quo. Paris replied that this was an impossible basis. There was therefore no choice but to fight. Come what may, Austria would not sacrifice Germany's interests nor would Germany desert Austria. He concluded by saying that the aspirations of France and Italy to portions of our territory are Utopias which will be terribly avenged.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

A Hint to the Allies.

Petrograd, April 4.

A conference of the right wing Socialist parties and Cadets at Moscow passed a resolution that at the terms of the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty did not allow Russia to organise resistance to German imperialism the Allies have grounds for an attempt to organise the defence of Russia. Such a step if undertaken by all the Allies would enable the organisation of internal forces of Russia but must avoid the character of occupation, punitive expedition or interference with Russian internal affairs.

Germans in Finland.

London, April 4.

A German official message states: Germans have landed in Finland by agreement with the Finnish Government.

Stockholm, April 4.

It is stated that 40,000 German troops have landed at Hangö with 300 guns, 2,000 machine-guns and armoured cars.

Russian Fleet Endangered.

Petrograd, April 5.

German troops have occupied Rannaa. Three Russian ships in harbour were sunk. The Russian fleet in Finland is endangered.

Black Sea Buccaneers.

Petrograd, April 5.

Torpedoers of the Black Sea fleet are cruising in the Black Sea, bombarding and pillaging towns and selling the loot.

Siberian Rumours Exaggerated.

New York, April 4.

A Moscow message states that Captains W. L. Hicks and W. B. Webster, of the British and American Armies respectively, whom M. Trotsky invited to inspect conditions in Siberia, have telegraphed from Irkutsk that after visiting all the important points on the Trans-Siberian Railway from the Urals to Ochia, they are convinced that the rumours of thousands of Austro-German prisoners armed and threatening the railway are greatly exaggerated.

AIR RAIDS ON GERMANY.

Amsterdam, April 4.

"Leu Nouvelles" learns from a good source that in the latest Allied air-raid on Cologne twenty-six were killed and hundreds injured. Enormous damage was done to the railway station, where bombs completely demolished the subways. The last raid but one on Treves had terrible consequences. Sixty were killed and hundreds injured. The station was greatly damaged. Numerous streets in the neighbourhood are now only a heap of ruins. Last week's raid on Cologne was equally successful. The station was hit several times and part of the buildings demolished. The carriages of a troop train at the station were blown to atoms and many occupants killed and injured. The Kaiser visited the spot next day. The terror in Germany is indescribable.

DISTRESS FOR GERMANY, PREDICTED.

Amsterdam, April 4.

Herr Michaelis, who is taking up the governmentship of Pomerania, in a speech at Benneckenstein said Germany would suffer war distress after the war. Scarcity and high prices as regards food and clothes would remain. The burden of debt would necessitate State control of raw materials. He admitted the Germans were also to blame for the war, because Mamon ruled. He would rather renounce the war indemnity than see the people sink into materialism. Simple domestic life must be a duty after the war.

AN IRISH BYE-ELECTION.

London, April 4.

East Tyrone bye-election, held owing to Captain Redmond resigning in order to contest his late father's seat at Waterford, resulted as follows: Mr. Harbison (Nationalist), 1,600; Mr. McIlroy (Sinn Féiner), 1,219.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS' PATRIOTIC STAND.

Paris, April 4.

The Secretary of the French Federation of Labour, announcing the postponement of the visit of the French Socialists to the United States, says the Socialists have agreed that this is not the time to try to end the war, but to defend the country.

BRAZILIAN TROOPS FOR EUROPE.

Rio-de-Janeiro, April 4.

It is announced that Brazilian troops are shortly leaving for France. The public are enthusiastic thereat.

ARMENIANS RECAPTURE ERZERUM.

Moscow, April 4.

The Armenians have re-captured Erzerum.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

A FRESH GERMAN ATTACK.

French Penetrate Enemy Trenches.

London, April 4.

A French communique says: The artillery struggle became very intense during the night in the region north of Montdidier. We penetrated enemy trenches at several points north-west of Reims and on the left of the Meuse and brought back thirty prisoners and two machine guns. Enemy raids east of Rheims, Avocourt Wood and north of St. Ihe were unsuccessful.

More German "Explanations."

Amsterdam, April 4.

It is regarded here as most significant that practically all the German war correspondents are taking great pains to explain that the interruption of the offensive is not due to losses but to "normal" causes. Some newspapers however openly display disappointment. As an example the "Frankfurter Zeitung" reiterates that the Anglo-French front is nowhere broken and hints that the next blow in order to succeed must be heavier.

Heavy German Attacks.

London, April 4.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The enemy this morning, after heavy artillery, strongly attacked on the whole front between the Somme and Avre. They were repulsed upon the right and centre of the British front, but upon the left the wave weight of the assault succeeded in pressing us back a short distance in the neighbourhood of Hamel, where the fighting continued. An enemy attack this afternoon westward of Albert was completely repulsed. The Canadian Cavalry brigade greatly distinguished itself in the past few days in heavy fighting southward of the Luce. They were engaged in many successful actions, mounted and dismounted.

There were several air flights despite the unfavourable weather. A fight occurred during the clear interval between two very large formations. We downed twelve. Five of ours are missing.

The Press Bureau reports: North of the Somme the position is unchanged. The enemy south of the Somme launched heavy attacks early this morning against the Anglo-French and progressed on the British front in the direction of Hamel and Vaux Wood. The British beat back attacks elsewhere with considerable loss. The fighting continued. The enemy gained ground against the French on our immediate right in the angle between the Luce and Avre.

German Story of British Attack.

London, April 4.

A wireless German official message reports: Fighting activity was received south of the Somme. The enemy by means of surprise, after strong artillery, four times vainly endeavoured in the early morning and afternoon to recapture the lost heights south of St. Moreuil. These attacks heavily broke down.

French President's Confidence.

Paris, April 4.

Replying to a congratulatory telegram from King Victor Emmanuel, M. Poincaré telegraphed: The enemy's offensive has undoubtedly in store for him a cruel and final disappointment.

M. Clemenceau's Views.

London, April 4.

A fuller version of M. Clemenceau's statement, cabled this morning, shows that the correspondent asked for M. Clemenceau's impressions. The Premier replied: "Excellent impressions. They couldn't be better. The battle isn't finished. It will still be hard, but we shall win."

Weather Hampers Germans.

London, April 4.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reports today: Rain continues steadily, and the ground is muddy. This, of course, affects the Germans more than the Allies because they are moving across battle-pounded country honey-combed with shell craters, now brimful of water, while our communication is practically untouched.

The correspondent draws attention to the statement in a German communique that the attack at Ailette was repulsed. The truth is that the attack was a bigger success than at first reported. The enemy is heavily shelling Armentieres sector with gas shells.

On the French Front.

London, April 5.

A wireless German official message states: We won fresh successes south of the Somme. We bombarded Rheims as a reprisal for the French bombardment of our shelter at Leon.

A French communique states: The battle was resumed most violently this morning north of Montdidier, and still continues. The enemy launched enormous forces on a front of fifteen kilometres from Grivesnes to north of the Amiens-Boye road, revealing his determination to break the front at all cost.

So far we have identified eleven enemy divisions. The French intrepidly resisted the shock of the assaulting masses which the artillery mowed down. The Germans, notwithstanding efforts ten times repeated, only succeeded with most sanguinary sacrifices in gaining some hundred yards of ground and capturing the villages of Mailly, Bainsval and Moriel, whose adjacent heights we hold. Grivesnes was attacked with special fury but retained by the French, who shattered all assaults and then counter-attacked. We made progress at this point. Artillery is very active between Montdidier and Lassigny.

THE MESOPOTAMIAN SUCCESS.

London, April 4.

A Mesopotamia official message reports: Since March 21 heavy rain and violent gales have been experienced. The prisoners captured along the Euphrates to April 2nd are 5,214 Turks, including 300 officers, and 15 Germans.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE VISITS THE FRONT.

London, April 4.

The Press Bureau states that Mr. Lloyd George has returned after a visit to the front with M. Clemenceau. They visited Field Marshal Haig, General Foch, Field Marshal Trenchard and Ellice.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, April 5.

The silver market is reported to be featureless.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. R. Ralphs state:—

Corps Parade.

All detachments will parade for inspection of equipment on the Cricket Ground on Sunday, April 14, at 9.30 a.m.

Dress:—Helmets, shorts, puttees, haversacks (dried), water-bottles (filled). Ambulances, stretchers and field-cases required. The attention of Divisional Superintendents is called to circular of March 25, 1918.

No. 2 V.A.D.

Thursday, April 11th.—8 p.m.

Squad and Stretcher Drill.

No. 3 V.A.D.

Friday, April 12th.—4.15 p.m.

Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Saturday, April 13th.—2.30 p.m. Band Practice.

No. 4 V.A.D.

Thursday, April 11th.—1.20 p.m. Banding Practice.

Friday, April 12th.—4.20 p.m.

Squad and Stretcher Drill. "B" Section.

Thursday, April 11th.—4.20 p.m. Squad Drill.

Friday, April 12th.—1.20 p.m. First Aid Class.

No. 5 V.A.D.

Friday, April 12th.—5.15 p.m.

Squad and Stretcher Drill.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., state:—

Boots.

The 18 members of the Mounted Police whose names have been submitted may obtain boots for police duty by personally applying to the contractor, Fook Sing, 7, Queen's Head East. Other boots will not apply until notified in these Orders.

Search Supervisors.

Export Supervisors originally warned for duty on No. 6 Wharf (7-10) will perform this duty on No. 1 Wharf.

Export Supervisors originally warned for duty on No. 1 Wharf (7-9) will perform this duty at No. 6 Wharf.

All Supervisors should note description of stolen property, persons wanted and reports of serious crime, when reporting for duty at Central.

Men must supervise all searching which takes place both on the wharves and in the passages alongside.

Medical Certificate.

All Warning Officers are requested to attend the D. S. P. at this office on Tuesday, April 9, at 5.15 p.m.

Equipment Officers.

Are required to attend the D. S. P. at this office on Tuesday, April 9, at 5.45 p.m.

Strength.

News of the death on active service of Crown Sgt. E. H. Evans is received with deep regret.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre.—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinema.—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre.—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinema.—9.15 p.m.

GENERAL NEWS.

Pacifist Teacher Dismissed.
 Derbyshire Education Committee has endorsed the action of the governors of Ilkleson Secondary School in dismissing Miss Nora Hague, assistant mistress, for distributing pacifist literature. It was stated there was nothing against her professionally, and that what she did was from a high sense of religious duty. The governors were unwilling to interfere with her liberty of action, but the police had intervened, and there was a strong feeling of resentment against her as the part of parents.

Women's Recruiter.
 Sir Auckland Geddes, referring in his speech in the House of Commons to the development of women's corps for work with the Navy, Army, etc., said he was glad to be in a position to announce that Lady Mackworth had accepted the appointment of Chief Controller of Women's Recruiting. Lady Mackworth is well known in the business world. She is the director of 27 companies. With her father, Lord Rhonda, she was among the survivors of the Lusitania. Her husband, Sir Humphrey Mackworth, is a well-known landowner in Monmouthshire.

Blind Soldiers' 27 Societies.
 Sir Arthur Pearson addressed the blinded soldiers at St. Dunstan's recently telling them what is being done for their comrades of the Allied nations. In the course of his address he said he was informed that there were 27 different societies dealing with the blinded soldiers, and no system of correspondence between the military authorities and those dealing with the blind—a state of affairs which, in his opinion, did not help towards efficiency. For the American suggestions for dealing with the problem of the blinded soldier Sir Arthur had nothing but admiration.

Duke of Sutherland Buys Sutton Place.
 It is reported, states the *News of the World*, that the Duke of Sutherland has purchased Sutton Place, Guildford, the beautiful house occupied by Lord Northcliffe. The price is said to be \$150,000. Sutton Place is one of the oldest houses in Surrey, having been built in the reign of Henry VIII. It belongs to Mr. William, of Gray's Inn, the well-known Roman Catholic lawyer, by whom it was leased to Lord Northcliffe. The duke has purchased both the freehold and leasehold interests, as he requires the property for residential purposes, having parted with Northcliffe's leasehold.

A Letter to Journalists.
 The world of Anglo-American journalism has lost one of its best known figures through the sudden death of Mr. Louis Herbert Moore, at his home in Chelsea. For many years he had been acting as correspondent for a number of London and provincial papers, and for several well-known American publications. Born at Brooklyn, New York, he was educated at Boston and Annandale, New York. Between 1889 and 1897 he was European manager of the United and Associated Press of America, for which he travelled extensively in Europe. Later he founded the American Press Telegram Co. for the supply of American news in England. Mr. Moore, than whom there was no more popular journalist in London, was one of the staunchest advocates of Anglo-American unity.

Hot Air Torture.
 Six prisoners of war who had escaped from German camps and landed in England recently told of a new form of punishment devised by the enemy for those who refused to work in the mines of Westphalia. One of the men had endured this latest form of torture. The offender is stripped naked and thrown into a cell heated with hot air. The walls and roof are double boarded with pecking between, and when the door is closed the heat is almost suffocating, the only ventilation being a small hole the size of a pea. The man sweats and gasps for a time, and is then taken out, still naked, and made to stand or sit in the open air no matter what the weather is. He is then taken down into the mine and not allowed to come to the surface until he has agreed to work.

NOTICES.

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PHILIP W. GOLDING.

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Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

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M. MANUK.

Secretary.

Dated 4th day of April, 1918.

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 18, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 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TEL. 15.

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communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for
publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.
All communications intended for publication should be addressed
to the Editor.
Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will
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The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions
for any period less than one month will be charged as for a
full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to
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post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.
The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00
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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for
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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed
period will be continued until countermanded.
(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered
to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshu,
Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.
By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1918.

A GREAT IMPERIAL LEADER.

Besides printing the long and admirable telegram in which
General Smuts' speech is set forth, we have already singled out
several points for special mention. In it, however, there are many
other ideas well worthy of comment, and therefore we again revert
to the speech with pleasure. General Smuts has the happy faculty of
touching in an illuminating way upon certain points that might
otherwise receive but scant attention, and in the speech under con-
sideration he does so in his reference to the fact, that, despite other
factors, the British Empire must remain to the end the principal
protagonist for liberty in this war for the world's freedom. It was
not for that purpose precisely that we entered the war. We entered
it with much less grandiose intentions, albeit intentions that were
sufficient and adequate, being no less than the preservation of small
States from the ruthlessness and rapacity of larger States. Like-
wise we were determined that the written word to which other
nations had with ourselves pledged themselves honourably should
be honourably recognised. These were worthy objects in themselves,
as upon them—particularly the latter—the very foundations of
civilisation rest. But, as General Smuts points out, we and our
Allies have had to enlarge our aims with the progress of the war,
as has been gradually revealed to us the insidious schemes under-
lying Germany's preparations for this terrible catastrophe. We now
fully recognise that we have embarked upon a struggle that must
have far-reaching consequences and that we must, indeed, recognise
that what we are fighting for what, in the words
of General Smuts, is nothing less than a "new free world, a world
wherein freedom, honour and co-operation will flower." Unless
this is realised can anyone doubt that war
will again recur with all its horrors and, perhaps even
worse, than we at present know it? General Smuts,
it is clear, has not the faintest shadow of a doubt that such is now
and must continue to remain our aim and the aim of our Allies until
complete victory comes. The aim of our enemy is no less stupendous
and is, in fact, the domination of the world by an Autocratic and
Military Power.

Though the issue still hangs in the balance, we have no doubt
as to what will and must be the final result—a new world such as
that described by General Smuts must be realised. And happily,
despite certain adverse factors, there are many indications that the
time is not now far distant for its realisation. As General Smuts
says, the Allies are now straining every nerve. Our "home front"
stands as sure and unbreakable as the battlefront of our armies in
France. We realise that everything is at stake; consequently our
aims are correspondingly colossal and our determination to carry
them into effect as unflinching to-day as it ever was. No one need
doubt that, no matter what may be the nature of Mr. Lloyd George's
new proposals regarding the man-power question, which he is ex-
pected to make on the re-assembling of Parliament, they will be
readily and willingly acquiesced in.

The times are critical, but the nation's heart is sound. And
with the additional strength that will be speedily forthcoming,
together with the huge Army which General Smuts assures us will
reach Europe from America "long before the year is out," the hopes
of the Allied forces, battling in a righteous cause and aiming at
achieving an ideal worthy of a great Empire, staunchly supported
by loyal Allies, equally as determined and as hopeful as ourselves,
are high and our spirits undaunted.

The Chinese Unrest.

While we recognise that Dr. Wo Tung-fang has done much for
his country and that he is one of
the best types of progressive
Chinese, we cannot help thinking
that he has rather over-stated the
case in his long letter to our
morning contemporaries regard-
ing the attitude of the South in
the present seemingly quarrelsome
between contending parties in
China. He admits that the exist-
ing laws for the organisation and
election of the National Assembly
leave room for improvement,
but he represents the creation of a
new legislative body, on the
ground that it would be illegally
constituted. Strictly speaking,
there is no doubt something in
that point, but what, we wonder,
does Dr. Wo think of Sun Yat-
sen's own special creation of a
so-called Special Parliament? It
may be argued that this body is
composed of members of the Old
Parliament, but by what right
under the Constitution is a mere
handful of ex-M.P.s empowered
to assume to itself the full
responsibilities of the legislative
body, as this Mock Parliament is
doing? It is surely a case of the
pot calling the kettle black.

The Same Story.

We see the same attitude also
in other of Dr. Wo's observations.
For example, he represents the
assumption of power by so-called
militarists. But does he not know
that Canton itself has brought
into being what is termed a
Military Government? Then, too,
the Northerners are alleged to
have let loose brigades, furnish-
ing them with arms and bribes,
to loot and pillage certain
localities. That may or
may not be so, but what has the
worthy doctor to say to Sun Yat-
sen's activities along the same
line? We have before had occasion
to show what Dr. Sun has been
doing in this direction in his
creation of "citizen soldiers," so
designated. And so we might go
on to the end of the chapter,
tracing the same process on both
sides in regard, for example, to
the filling of offices "without re-
ference to the wishes of the peo-
ple." In these matters the one
group is as much to blame as the
other, and it is to the credit of
neither that this mad internal
strife continues unabated. We
hold no particular brief for the
Northerners, but we do not lose
sight of the fact that the present
Peking Government is the re-
cognised Government of China.
The Southern movement is, there-
fore, sheer revolt. And all the
talk in the world regarding the
solidarity of the Canton leaders
for "the people" will not alter
that fact. We agree with Dr. Wo
that the great need of the moment
is internal harmony, but the
Southerners will require to adopt
a rather more tractable attitude
before that happy condition comes
within sight.

A Good Move.

The question of the admitted
irregularities which have been
taking place in regard to the
searching of passengers' baggage
on incoming and outgoing river
steamers in Hongkong is one to
which we have on more than one
occasion made reference. With
the depleted condition of the
Regular Police Force it has,
however, been extremely difficult
to grapple with the situation as
it should be handled. The authorities have
no doubt done their utmost with
the forces at their command,
but the need for more men has
long been felt. Now, however, a
plan has been evolved which
should go far towards checking
the evils. Over a hundred mem-
bers of the Police Reserve has
been detailed for supervising
work in this connection, and the
scheme is already under way.
From what we can gather, the
arrangement has been admirably
organised and there should, as a
consequence of the duties which
will be performed by the new
squad of supervisors, be less
cause for complaint in the future
than there has been in the past.

Big Opium Find.

No less than 175 lbs. of loose
opium were discovered by the
police aboard the s.s. Van Waer,
Eyk in the after hold.

DAY BY DAY.

IF A MAN IS COLD IN HIS LIKE-
INGS AND DESIRES, OR IF HE
WILL NOT TELL YOU WHAT HE
LIKES, YOU CAN MAKE NOTHING
OF HIM. ONLY GET HIM TO FEEL
QUICKLY AND TO SPEAK PLAINLY.
AND YOU MAY SET HIM RIGHT.—
Ruskin.

Monday's Anniversary.
Monday is the 43rd birthday of
the King of the Belgians.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar
on demand to-day was 3s 30d.

Midwives Roll.
The Gazette contains a roll of
midwives certified under the Mid-
wives Ordinance. It comprises
82 names.

Food and Drugs.
Under the Sale of Food and
Drugs Ordinance eight samples of
whisky and 20 of milk were
analysed during the March quar-
ter. All were genuine save four
adulterated samples of milk.

March Weather.
The average mean temperature
during March was 64, the highest
being 78.2, on the 25th, and the
lowest 54.1, on the 15th. There
were 122 hours of sunshine and
1.05 inch of rain. The average
humidity was 81.

The Same Number.
Indian constable 418 charged a
ricksha coolie before Mr. J. B.
Wood, at the Police Court this
morning, with driving a ricksha
without a licence. There was
some little misunderstanding
about the number of the Indian
and the number of the ricksha,
the latter also being 418. At
length things were straightened
out.

Stolen Milk.
Before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the
Police Court this morning, a
Chinese employed at the Dairy
Farm was charged with stealing
11 bottles of milk. A Marine
bawker stated that he bought
the bottles, which were wrapped
in a gunny bag. It was stated
that the Company had lost a
great many bottles of late. His
Worship fined the marine bawker
\$25 and sent the thief to goal
for a month.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the
Alice Memorial and Affiliated
Hospitals begs to acknowledge
with thanks the following dona-
tions to the funds of the Hospi-
tals:—Messrs. Denys and
Bowley, \$25; Mr. C. G. Alabas-
ter, \$15; Mr. J. Bentley, \$10;
Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G.,
\$10; Mr. A. H. Harris, \$10;
Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, C.B.E.,
\$10; Mr. C. H. Blason, \$10;
Mr. W. S. Brown, \$10; Messrs.
Caldwell McGregor & Co., \$10;
Messrs. Donnelly and Whyte,
\$10.

Wedding Presents.
The following additional pre-
sents were received by Miss
Victoria Ho Tung on the occasion
of her marriage:—Hon. Mr. and
Mrs. J. H. Kemp, silver flask;
Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. C.,
travelling clock; Drs. F. and I.
Kew, cut-glass salad bowl and
ice pail; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. L.
Shenton, silver swet dish; Mr.
A. Abdolrahim, silver bread
basket; Mr. E. J. Griest, pair
silver vases; Mr. D. V. Steveson,
silver mounted glass jam
pot and pepper boxes; Mr. J. O.
Clark, silver cock's head; Dr.
and Mrs. Carvalha, silver sweet
dish; Mr. and Mrs. Alabas-
ter, pair silver vases.

BANK RETURNS.

The returns of the average
amount of bank notes in
circulation and of specie in
reserve in Hongkong, during
the month ended 31st March
1918, as certified by the managers
of the respective Banks are as
follows:—

Bank.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Ltd.	7,227,637.	\$5,000,000.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corporation, Ltd.	11,097,177.	7,000,000.
Merchants' Bank of India, Limited.	1,147,285.	\$50,000.
Total.	9,572,119.	22,550,000.
Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents' valued at \$150,000.		
Securities with the Crown Agents valued at \$110,000.		

CHURCH NOTES.

We take the following from
Church Notes, the St. John's
Cathedral magazine:—

Owing to the death of Rev. Fok
Teing Shan and Rev. N. C. Pope
and to the departure from the
Colony of Rev. H. G. H. Griffith
and G. E. S. Updell the staff of
clergy in the Colony has been
greatly reduced. The Bishop has
given his permission to two
laymen Mr. A. H. Harris and
Major A. T. Walsley to preach
in Churches. It is hoped to be
able to maintain the celebrations
of the Holy Communion as at
present but should this be found
impossible due notice will be
given.

The Mothers' Union.—Mrs.
Edkins, the Hon. Secretary,
having left the Colony, Mrs.
Walsley has kindly accepted
the post. The Corporate Com-
munion was held in the Cathedral
on Lady Day when the Bishop
gave an address.

The Peak Church.—A carved
wooden reredos was dedicated by
the Bishop in the Peak Church
on Easter morning. It has been
presented by Mr. and Mrs.
Bowley in memory of Ellen Maria
Gibbs, Maria Bowley, Mary
Benton and Annie Edwards.

A Coming Visit.—The Rev.
Dr. Percy Dearmer, one of the
best known writers on Church
matters is about to pass through
Hongkong and will probably be
here at the end of this month. It
is hoped that he will be able to
preach at the Cathedral and to
give some lectures on matters
connected with the war. Dr.
Dearmer was Chaplain to a Red
Cross hospital in Serbia in the
early days of the War.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

The following passport regula-
tions are published in the Hong-
kong Government Gazette:—

1. Every Russian subject
proposing to enter or pass through
the Colony of Hongkong shall be
required, before he is permitted
to enter the Colony, to present a
valid passport, or other official
document in the nature of a pas-
port, establishing his identity and
nationality, with a signed and
certified photograph of the bearer
attached. A wife, or female child
under twenty-one years of age, or
male child under sixteen years of
age, may be included in the
passport of the husband or parent,
but a photograph of each must be
attached to such passport. Each
male child six years of age or
over must carry a separate pas-
port.

2. Every such passport must
bear a visa granted by a British
Diplomatic or Consular or other
Official Representative in the
country in which the holder first
starts upon his journey with the
intention of proceeding to Hong-
kong, and also in the port or place
from which he embarks for Hong-
kong. Such visa must contain a
definite recommendation that
facilities may be given for the
bearer of the passport either to
enter Hongkong or to pass
through Hongkong to the de-
stination named in the visa.

It is also notified for general
information that the new regula-
tion concerning the admission of
foreigners to the Kwantung
leased territory and South Man-
churian Railway zone are being
strictly enforced. Travellers are
required to have passports or
certificates of nationality with
photograph and visa by Japanese
diplomatic or consular officer.

ORGAN RECITAL.

The following is the pre-
programme of the organ recital to be
given in St. John Cathedral on
Monday at 6 p.m.:—

- 1.—Choral Song and Fugue,
Wesley.
- 2.—The Carlew, E. J. Hor-
man.
- 3.—Allegro Appassionato,
Arthur Barclay.
- 4.—"Abide with me," Sullivan,
Mrs. Maril.
- 5.—Andante Grazioso, Smart.
- 6.—Barcarole, Sterndale Ben-
nett.
- 7.—"God shall wipe away all
tears," Sullivan, Mrs.
Maril.
- 8.—Out of the Past, Depman
Foller.
- 9.—Military March, E. Elgar.

During the singing of the
Hymn a collection will be made
in aid of the Organ Fund.

1893.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong
Telegraph" files for the week
ending April 13, 1893.)

The Dollar.
April 8.—The rate of the dollar
on demand to-day is 2/8 1/2.

Justice.
April 7.—It occurred on a
"Blue Funnel" steamer only the
other day. She was carrying
coolies from Amoy for the South
and had not been long at sea
before trouble arose between a
junior officer and the "cargo"
regarding space accommodation,
or some such trifle. The officer
had authority on his side but the
unsophisticated Mongolians went
one better and promptly posted
up a placard notifying to "all
whom it concerned" that upon
their arrival in Hongkong the
matter would be at once reported
to the Telegraph; for through it
"Justice came to all, as do the
Spring rains from heaven."
Needless to add, they gained
their point.

A Christening Incident.
April 10.—Only a delicate
clerical joke perpetrated at the
Cathedral this forenoon.
Christening ceremony is course
of development. Child much in
evidence. Name sought by officiat-
ing parson. "Beatrice Victoria,"
smilingly answered the proud
mother. "Surname?" "Nann."
"None?" expostulated the parson
of ceremonies. "N-n-n-n." "Oh!"
with a wink and a big splash,
"Beatrice," etc.

Check.
April 11.—We have received
from a London firm a note address-
ed "The Editor, Hongkong Tele-
graph, Hongkong, Japan—per
book post." (Apparently book post
is the only book known to the
sender) asking us to give their
steamer fire engines a free
advertisement. Can't possibly
be ignored.

The German Evil.
April 11.—One of the standing
charges against British settle-
ments in the East (and elsewhere)
is that as soon as the white men
have paved the way, Germans
over-run the place like flies on
wet paint. It is distinctly en-
couraging to know that a deter-
mined effort is now being made
to rehabilitate British commercial
interests in the East; Mr. Norman
P. Brown, commissioned by a
number of the principal Home
manufacturers, is now in Hong-
kong on a tour with this object.

A Leader Wanted.
April 13.—There is a lull in
local politics just now, which
portends a storm of typhoon force,
which it is best to prepare for, by
completely analysing the elements
of disturbance. There is, first, at
the bottom of the whole trouble,
the old crying abuse of an
anomalous and irrational system
of government, which has grad-
ually asserted itself in all its
ugliness more and more for years
past; then there is the ultimatum
of the Unofficials to the Secretary
of State, whose reply should
reach Hongkong soon, and there
is also a movement already on
foot, clumsily started it is true,
but well meant and worthy the
support of all, for the securing of
reform in the government. A
number of minor forces, conflict-
ing interests, petty jealousies,
individual ambitions, and fads of
various kinds are at work, and
there is no leader to concentrate
in himself the control and sup-
port of all the factions, each of
which is a head to itself. That
is where the ratepayers are weak;
they have no head, and if they
do not quickly get one, there is
little hope for them.

Women's Appeal to the House.

A party of women recently
attempted to protest against the
present means of administering
the food supplies by marching to
the House of Commons, but they
were dispersed by the police
before they got near the House.
A deputation, however, was
received by Mr. Trevelyan, and
Yeo, Sir John Simon, and Mr.
Watts, whilst a second deputation
waited upon the Food Controller.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

We shall all watch with lively
interest the development of the
movement for the release of the
Tsar and his family, says the
Daily Chronicle. They, with all
such members of the Imperial
family as desire, are to go abroad,
we are told. If the promise of
freedom be fulfilled, we shall
probably not have to look farther
than Germany for the future
home of Russia's ex-rulers. But
will the Grand Duke Nicholas go?
Only the other week we were in-
formed that Kaledin had pro-
claimed him Regent; and within
the past few days he has been
spoken of as commanding "im-
portant Imperial forces" in the
Caucasus—the scene of his last
great military triumph.

Hitherto England has been the
goal for distressed royalties.
Napoleon III. was here in exile
before his ascent to the throne;
he came here to die after his fall.
Louis Philippe declared that he
never felt so happy in his life as
when, posing as "Mr. Smith," he
found himself under the British
flag on board the little ship which
was to bear him to safety, and to
England. Napoleon himself
sought to take refuge with us,
after Waterloo, claiming the pro-
tection of the British people, "the
most powerful, the most constant,
and the most generous of my
enemies." That sentence might
be borne in mind by our propa-
gandists abroad now that national
characteristics are under the
microscope.

Sir Roslyn Wemyss, bearer one
of those interesting surnames the
correct pronunciation of which is
understood to be a mark of
good breeding in certain circles,
though the acquaintance of
holiday-makers with the delights
of Wemyss Bay prevents the new
Admiralty chief's surname from
presenting the familiar stambol-
ing-blocks associated with Beau-
champ, Marjoribanks, and Obol-
mondeley. What is perhaps more
to the purpose is that Sir Roslyn
comes of a stock that has fought
in both the services, and had it
not been for one of his more
remote ancestors in the seven-
teenth century it would seem that
the Civil War could hardly have
gone on, so far as artillery was
concerned. James Wemyss, of
the Fifeshire family to which Sir
Roslyn belongs, was master gun-
ner of England in 1639, and
accompanied the Royal train of
artillery to Berwick in that
capacity. A few years later he
had changed sides, and was
assisting General Waller when
he was taken prisoner by his
former masters. His indispen-
sability may be judged by the fact
that Charles offered to reinstate
him in his old position, but
Wemyss continued faithful to the
Parliament till 1649, when he
transferred his allegiance to the
Scots. Under them he fought at
Dunbar and Worcester, being
taken prisoner at the latter battle,
this time by the Roundheads.
By and by the tide turned, and
Wemyss, like the Visor of Bray,
came to his own under Charles
II, for he is found master gunner
of England in 1666.

A writer in the Figaro has been
making quite an exhaustive ex-
amination of the slang of the
British soldier. He approves
warmly of most of the "made"
words—especially "whizz-bang"
and "tin hat." Another one that
he likes is "les singes des hautes
branches" (literally the monkeys
of the high branches) for the
High Command—which somehow
does not seem quite familiar. He
tells us that "nut" is derived from
the shape of the head, which is
not quite accurate. There is also
mention of "room" as a word
familiar to the flying man, which
is not well known over here, and
"baton de jonivance" looks
strange as the equivalent of "joy
stick," though it is literally enough.
"Swank" seems to have become
part of the French language.

The Water Supply.
The storage of water in the
reservoirs of the City and Hill
District on the 1st inst. was 894,
24 million gallons, against 160,77
million gallons last year. At
Kowloon there were 170,85 mil-
lion gallons against 175,64 million
gallons in 1917.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

By Lt. K. N. Coivile.

Since dawn Herbert had been out, following up the infantry as they advanced, the "creeping barrage" preparing the way for them so effectively that they had gone on further than had been expected and beyond the reach of Herbert's telephone wire, compelling him to have recourse to flags and putting a complete stop to his activities with night fall. But it mattered little. The Germans were back now on a ridge and in a thick belt of trees, and it would be necessary to bring the guns up before a further advance could be made; so the British were digging themselves in, and Herbert turned back to the end of his buried cable, where his advanced Observation Post had been. As he went back, he met the field batteries coming up over the scarred and pitted ground, bumping through the smaller shell-holes, zig-zagging tortuously through the big ones, and crossing the battered trenches by light wooden bridges, specially brought for the purpose. Odd parties of sappers were installing themselves in old German dug-outs, and their officers would hail Herbert and ask him how things were going up in front. Herbert's news was cheering and the prospect of a bitterly cold night in a half ruined trench did not cool the ardour with which they greeted it.

At his O.P. he found his signallers placidly making tea over a wood fire in the open, and he found, also, that the expected message had just arrived, to bring his signalling stores in to the headquarters of the group to which his Battery belonged, and then rejoin the battery, which was already moving. The group headquarters had just moved up into the town, about three miles back, from which he had started out, his battery having hitherto been in its western suburbs. It was pitch dark as the little party tramped back, and a little due snow was blown in their faces from the north. All the way to the town the tracks were alive with troops moving forward, reserves of infantry, infantry transport, field batteries still pouring forward, and the long trains of ammunition wagons. Herbert got a confused impression of lurching limbers and steaming horses, with the drivers, all coat-collars and icy moustaches. The whole vast procession powdered and veiled with snow steadily moving forward, swaying, lurching, grinding, rattling, and always pressing steadily eastward.

In a battered house in the town, lately subject to daily shelling by the enemy, Herbert left the telephone gear his men had carried in, and proceeded through the streets in search of his battery, with which he had been unable to get into telephonic communication. The streets of the town were full of transport, pouring through it and out again eastward, becoming woefully congested as it converged on to one or other of the only two proper roads that led from the town in that direction. Herbert began to feel weary as he neared the gun position, just outside the western gate of the city, he had left at five o'clock that morning. Now it was eight in the evening. But there was no rest for him yet. The Battery was gone; only a few men and stores remained behind for the night, and a Divisional Ammunition Column occupied the abandoned site, whence, only that morning, Herbert's charges had vomited their half hundred-weights of high explosive and shrapnel over the head of the battered city.

From the little rear-guard he learned that his battery had moved forward that afternoon along the road by which he had come westward into the city. They could not tell him the precise position it was to take up; the officers had not known it when they started; but the Major had been told to go to the Corps Headquarters in the town to consult with the higher authorities. Meanwhile the Battery was to proceed and make a stand at the town. The officers had gone on their

HONGKONG TRADE.

Chamber of Commerce Report.

The Fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, dated April 5, states:—

Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.—During the interval local prices have recovered to some extent but are still hopelessly below replacing values and no sales of any importance have been effected. Bleachers have raised their prices and the Home market is very firm. Cotton is quoted at 24 8/11.

Cotton Yarn.—Prices continue to soar upwards in sympathy with manufacturing centres. Advances of \$5 to \$10 per bale have to be recorded. The business passing, however, is very small. Quotations are:—No. 10s \$185/216. No. 12s at \$198/220. No. 18s at \$230/237. No. 20s at \$245/270. Arrivals 2,200 bales. Sales 1,500 bales. Shipments 700 bales. Unsold stock 6,000 bales. Bargains 13,000 bales.

Raw Cotton.—Market has continued firm. Quotations of Indian staples have advanced to \$58/68 and of China descriptions to \$53/70 per picul.

Metals.—A few further sales of galvanized wire at same prices as last report have been fixed 18/22 G. at \$22.00 and 22 G. has also been done at \$24.00. Bars are reported sold for arrival at about \$10.80. Buyings not keen, and is from the "hard to mouth nature."

Sugar.—Activity maintained, prices advancing in response to demand from the North.

Floor Market Report.—Stock: 200,000 sacks. Quotations: Japanese 2nd Patent, \$3.72 per sack; Japanese 3rd Patent, \$3.65 per sack; Japanese Straight, \$3.70 per sack; Shanghai Flour, \$3.75 per sack; Australian No. 1, \$3.75 per sack.

chargers, but Herbert remained at the wagon line, which had not yet moved up, still further back. There was nothing for it but to sit again, back through the thronged streets. Weirily he tramped along, but alone this time, leaving his party with their comrades at the abandoned position. On the road leading out of the city he met his own teams returning. The guns and the detachments were beyond the latest houses. The road was very bad, and slippery and the horses going back to their lines. Fresh teams would come up in the morning.

At last Herbert came to his guns, standing by the roadside. Close by a bit of an old wall still stood and against this a large gun cover had been spread making a kind of lean-to. Here he found his three fellow subalterns; the Major had not rejoined them yet after his visit to the General. They had come hilly beef and biscuits, and some of the men, who were crowded in along with their officers under the lean-to, were making tea of which all would presently partake. Others, wearied with working all day on the guns, in action and on the march, lay on the ground asleep. Herbert lay down too with his haversack under his head, but it was very cold on the ground.

Presently the Major came in. After all, they were to go out by the other road and were to be in action if possible three miles out of the city, by the following afternoon. The horses were to be ordered for A. M. next morning, and an orderly was sent back into the city to telephone the necessary instructions to the Captain, back at the Wagon line. To avoid holding up the traffic as they cut across the line of advance on to the other road the three sections would move separately, Herbert's last. Then maps were produced, and each officer tried to discover a short cut to their destination, but with the roads in their present condition all had to be abandoned in favour of the main pave.

They wrapped in their great coats, in the best shelter they could find and as near as possible to the fire, which the sentries fed throughout the night with sweeps of wood, they all sought sleep, but but happy, for victory was up the air.

BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

A New Territories Land Question.

At the Supreme Court this morning, a Board of Arbitration, under the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, 1909, was held, the Board being composed of the Chief Justice, (Sir William Ross Davies,) Mr. O. H. Gale, of the P.W.D., and Tsang Kam-lam, representing the owner. The matter in question is the resumption by the Crown of Lot No. 2309, New Territories, and is situated at Sham Shui Po, the Crown desiring possession in connection with the road extension which is being made from Yuenai to Lei Chi Kok.

It appears that the land was leased for five years, which lease has about nine more months to run, but the Government require possession before that time. Compensation of \$1,966 was offered, and this would have been accepted but for the fact the land has been sublet to a person carrying on a law trade, who has spent a considerable sum of money and who objects to disturbance until the lease expires. The actual leaseholder fears action on the part of the sub-tenant if the ground is given up before the expiry of the sub-lease, although it was stated in Court this morning that he had offered the sub-lessee what he considered to be a reasonable amount of compensation.

There was a good deal of discussion, his Lordship pointing out that even if an action was brought the man would get no more than reasonable damages.

Eventually the Board adjourned to give the original leaseholder a further opportunity of conferring with the sub-lessee and explaining to him the position of the Crown and the views of the Board.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

A telegram to the various departments of Canton has again been received from Huang Hai-ling, the director of Flood Relief Society of Peking and Tientsin, appealing for further donations for the relief of the suffering caused by the floods in North China.

It is reported that the Canton troops are again commencing their attack upon Lung Chi-kwang's troops. On the 2nd inst., Commander Ngai Pong Ping, Captain Superintendent of Police at Canton, led his army, consisting of eight battalions, from Yung King to advance towards the Tin-pai District Commander Lum Fu and a regiment of Yunnanese troops have also advanced on Ko Chow. A telegram has been received from the 5th expeditionary army for attacking Lung Chi-kwang's troops to the effect that that army has begun its attack upon the Man King city, the capital city of the Ko Chow Prefecture, with other armies. It is understood that General Luk Wing-tung has arranged with Commander Li Lieh-kwan to rapidly advance towards Lung Chi-kwang's troops. Prior to the arrival of reinforcements for Lung Chi-kwang, they decided to surround Ko Chow with troops from Yung King on the east and from Kwang-i on the West.

The native press states that Li Fook-lam, the Defence Commissioner of Kwong Chow and Haichow, and Resident Commander of Housan Island, has offered to lead his army to attack Lung Chi-kwang's troops. He has also expressed his views regarding the Kwangtung situation but whether he will go or not is doubtful.

Spotted Fever. The total number of cases of cerebro-spinal fever notified yesterday was 14 and the number of deaths resulting was nine. All the victims were Chinese.

Forthcoming Marathon Race. We are informed by Staff Inspector Wildin, R. K. P. R., who is organizing this event, that the South China Morning Post Co., Ltd., have undertaken to present a cup for the winner.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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LORD READING'S FAREWELL.

Not to Resign the Lord Chief Justiceship.

The Lord Chief Justice bade farewell to the Bench and Bar in his court at the Law Courts recently, before taking up his appointment in the U.S.A.

Sir Gordon Hewart, the Solicitor-General, after proffering the Bar's best wishes for a prosperous mission and a speedy return, observed that never before in the history of war or peace had the King appointed a Lord Chief Justice to discharge also the duties of a High Commissioner, an Ambassador Extraordinary, and a Minister Plenipotentiary. "May complete success crown your efforts," he added, "and may the unity of effort achieved by these labours before long bear as its fruit a peace which is victory, and a victory which is a lasting peace."

Lord Reading, in returning thanks, said he had given most anxious consideration to the question whether it was fitting that he should discharge those duties while at the same time holding office as Lord Chief Justice. As Sir Gordon had said, there was no precedent, but precedents must be made if the exigencies of the circumstances required them. He had had the advantage of consultation with the highest authorities before coming to the conclusion that, although there would be a temporary absence from this country of the holder of his office, he could, nevertheless, properly undertake the duties now entrusted to him. What weighed so much with him was that the service asked was not for a particular section of political party or class, but for a united nation, which spoke with one voice. He trusted his absence would not be long, but at this moment he could not measure it. He hoped that when a lasting peace had come, America and this country would continuously work for the abolition of war, for the benefit of humanity, and for these higher laws of morality and humanity which, he believed, would be safeguarded by the purifying and ennobling sacrifices made by this country, and were now being made, and will be made in the future.

HILLSIDE FIRE.

Danger Caused by Ching Ming Devotion.

Before Mr. J. B. Wood at the Police Court this morning four Chinese pleaded not guilty to a charge of negligently setting fire to grass at Mount Davis.

Evidence was given by Lieut. Sykes, R.G.A., to effect that he was in the Officer's Mess at Mount Davis when four distinct fires were noticed on the hillside. The soldiers turned out and got the fire under control. Lieut. Sykes saw defendants burning joss sticks and joss paper at one of the graves on the hillside. The bushes caught fire and witness again had to send men to put down the outbreak. Defendants were then arrested.

Lieut. Sykes said considerable danger was run from these fires, as they had a quantity of explosives under matched covers. Defendants all said they had nothing to do with it. They only went to the place to pay respects to their ancestors' graves as yesterday was the Ching Ming Festival.

A fine \$10 on each defendant was imposed.

Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending March 23, amounted to 70,285 tons and the sales during the period to 59,733 tons.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

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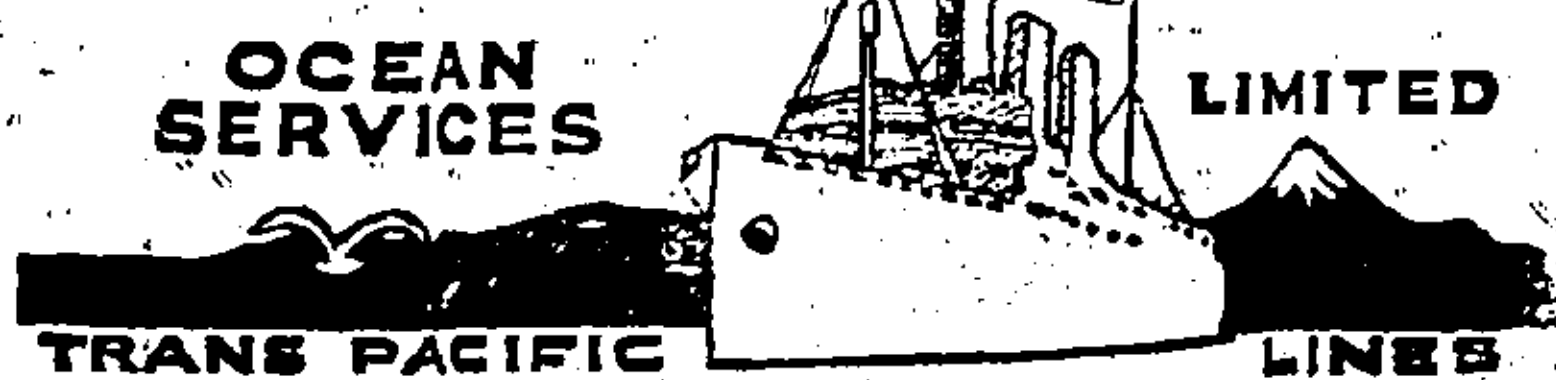
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CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	Huichow	7th Apr. at noon
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Liangchow	7th Apr. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Suyang	8th Apr. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	11th Apr. at 3 p.m.

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Haitan ...	A. E. Hodgins...	TUES. 9th Apr. at noon
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SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sun., 7th Apr. at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Tues., 9th Apr. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yucsang	Fri., 12th Apr. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 19th Apr. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 20th Apr. at noon.

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SHIPPING NEWS

Bangkok's Trade.

During 1917-18, 1,064 foreign steamers, registering 835,765 tons, entered Bangkok, an increase of 176 steamers and 17,856 tons, due to the greater export of rice, which was greatly in demand by the Allies. The shipments of this commodity increased from 1,332,822 tons to 1,318,966 tons.

A Motor Boat Raider.

An American motor boat was brought into a Pacific port a sixty-foot motor boat, the Agassiz, which was manned by a crew of Germans. It is stated that the vessel has been operating as a raider in the Pacific and that she is capable of sinking any merchantman. She is alleged to have been fitted out on the west coast of Mexico.

From Sail To Steam.

The British steel barque Dolbadarn Castle (ex Barnmouth, ex Haytor), 1,860 tons, register, built by W. Hamilton & Co., Port Glasgow, in 1897, and owned by the Dolbadarn Castle Ship Company, Ltd., is reported from Australia as having been sold to the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., London, for about £21,500. It is reported that she is to be fitted with auxiliary engines in addition to her sail capacity.

The O. S. K's South Sea Service.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's South Sea service has been opened with the ex Iwasaki Maru, 774 tons, and "Tenchi Maru," 831 tons, which left Kobe for Sumatra on March 10 and 12 with full cargoes. These steamers are to maintain a regular service between Sumatra and the Straits. The ex "Fukushima Maru," 1,473 tons, and the "Shoaku Maru," 1,608 tons, will leave Kobe for Singapore on March 20 and April 1 for the service between Java, Bangkok and Singapore.

Norway's New Ships.

In connection with the report from England that Norwegian shipowners have offered to place 233,750 in British bonds, providing it is guaranteed that Norwegian ships now being built at British wharves will be released, the "Times" states that there is no official application from the side of the Norwegian shipowners' organization. More than £26,350,000 is placed in British banks for Norwegian ships to be built in England after the war, of a total of 700,000 tons. Norwegian outstanding debts to England amount to £40,000,000.

U. S. Government War Risk Insurance.

The reduction of 25 per cent recently made by the United States Government in war risk insurance rates on vessels traversing the war zone has been followed by a reduction of one-third in premiums on the insurance of officers and crews on such vessels. As in the case of the previous reduction, "decrease of risk" was assigned by the Government as the impelling cause. The new rate became effective in 55 cents per G.S. 100; the old rate was 75 cents. The reduction applies to crews of all American vessels plying between American ports and all European and African ports on the Mediterranean.

Shipowners' Requested Profits.

The managing owners of the Rochdale Steamship Company, apparently a single ship concern, are not satisfied with the Blue-book rates for requisitioned shipping, and their report states that they are consulting lawyers as to whether they are not entitled to the whole of the profits earned by their property. On the legal question, of course, we offer no opinion, although it is not without significance that a leading firm recently obtained a decision that the Government's power to requisition ships does not involve a right to command the manager's services. It is open to argument whether Blue-book terms are fair or not, but that the Government should have the right to take merchant shipping under their control at the present time is not, we think, debatable at all. In the end, therefore, the Government will get the law they want; if they have not got it already, and it hardly seems worth while fighting them. The shipping interest as a whole does not appear to be seriously dissatisfied with the present arrangement, but if it were should come to a negotiation in preference to litigation—Managerial Question.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLE IN FRANCE.

Repeated German Assaults.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was heavy fighting in the afternoon and late evening between the Luce River and the Somme. The enemy, employing strong forces, delivered repeated assaults, and these were beaten off with loss to the enemy, but we were slightly pressed back to eastwards of Villers and Bretonneux, where our positions were maintained.

The enemy's artillery to the north of the Somme was active during the night in the neighbourhood of Beaucourt and in the Scarpe Valley. We engaged hostile concentrations in the neighbourhood of Albert.

SPLENDID FRENCH RESISTANCE.

The Line Maintained.

The second portion of a French communiqué to head says:—Our regiments by their resistance, step by step, and by energetic counter-attacks, maintained their line entirely, inflicting cruel losses on the enemy; whilst to the north we have withdrawn to the neighbourhood of Oisel. We repulsed the enemy from the Bois de la Arrièrecourt to the west of Mailly and Menerval. South-east of Grivesnes a brilliant counter-attack gave us St. Aignan Farm, which we retained against all assaults.

MORE ABOUT PEACE.

A German Expert's Views.

Amsterdam telegram says that Captain Persins, writing to the Berlin Tageblatt, expresses the opinion that even if the British Army is enabled Germany cannot land troops in England until the British Fleet is beaten. He doubts the ability of submarines to starve Great Britain. Hence he comes to the conclusion that Great Britain and Germany should make peace, as neither can destroy the other. Such a peace, he adds, should now be easier in view of Prince Lichnowsky's and Count von Jagow's disclosures to the effect that Great Britain was not responsible for the war.

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

An Interesting Survey of Operations.

General Van Derventer's first lengthy despatch covering the operations in German East Africa for the six months ended December 1, shows that the campaign was of the most exciting nature, owing to the bad effects of the climate on all but the indigenous Africans and other campaigning difficulties, such as the character of the country, which was largely to the advantage of the enemy.

The despatch deals at some length with the operations against one small mobile column commanded by Colonel Naumann, which was particularly troublesome until captured and dispersed, owing to tactics reminiscent of the pursuit of General De Wet. General Van Derventer believes that Colonel Naumann's raiding exploits were only possible in a country like German East Africa, where the bush is so thick that two considerable forces are able to pass within a mile, unaware of each other's existence.

HEROIC WAR DEEDS.

Devotion to Wounded Under Fire.

Stirring stories of endurance and daring are told in a further list of M.C.O. awards published as a supplement to the Gazette. It is stated of 2nd Lt. J. G. Sharp that when on patrol his machine was brought down by an anti-aircraft gun and turned completely over on landing, pinning the pilot underneath. 2nd Lt. Sharp, who had been thrown clear, immediately went to his resistance and pulled him out. They then ran towards the canal, which they swam, and reached our lines in safety. They were under continual fire, but both escaped unharmed.

Lt. L. L. Williams, L. Horse Regt., after having met two enemy cavalry patrols, which fell back, with one N.C.O. and two men pushed forward with the forward party. He reached a road, which he followed for some distance and closely examined, remaining for about an hour. He then returned, and on the way back his troops met a troop of enemy cavalry, which they chased in the darkness, one prisoner being taken, who gave valuable information.

Capt. Malcolm Vyvian rushed out into the open to extinguish a pile of burning cartridges, and succeeded although high explosive shells were bursting within six yards of him, and he was completely blackened by smoke and debris.

Capt. H. M. Spoor, R.A.M.C., under an intense hostile bombardment, dashed out of a cellar, where he was sheltering, and ran across the open to attend to two men who had been wounded in a dog-out. After attending to them he returned that

the house he had just left was hit, whereupon he ran back again through heavy shell fire to see if his services were required.

T/2nd Lt. C. J. H. Tolley walked in front of his tank until close to his objective, and then dispersed the crews of four separate machine-guns and silenced them, capturing one himself. He thus materially assisted the infantry in the capture of a strong enemy redoubt which had held up the attack for some time.

T/2nd Lt. O. W. Waldron carried one gun himself, with ammunition, through a heavy barrage, after which he had two guns mounted, and remained in water up to his waist for 12 hours, firing his guns. He kept them in action for 30 hours, in spite of heavy shelling and sniping, during which he fired over 10,000 rounds, putting two enemy machine-guns out of action and missing infantry. He himself twice dispersing sniped 24 of the enemy with his rifle.

T/Lt. T. O. D. Watt, M.B., attended to the wounded unceasingly all day, under continuous shell fire, repeatedly going through heavy fire to administer first aid. Owing to the mud, many of the men would undoubtedly have been drowned but for his prompt assistance.

286083 J./S. M. W. H. Beekie, Liverpool R., during a hostile attack on his post a grenade was thrown into his trench. It did not immediately explode, so with great presence of mind he picked up to throw it away, but unfortunately, it exploded as he was doing so, and he was wounded in about twenty places. Although in great pain, he remained at his post and drove the enemy off with bombs and Lewis gun fire.

Enemy Trading.

The Gazette contains important amendments to the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, Hong-

THE BATTALION COMMANDER.

A British Army Type.

The best and most usual type of Battalion Commander now serving with the British armies is probably the man who was a junior regular officer at the beginning of the war. If wounds have not incapacitated him for too long a period, it is more likely than not that he is by this time to be found in command of a battalion.

One such, known to the writer, was no more than a Second Lieutenant, with only a few months' service, in August, 1914. He earned his promotion step by step by capable service, and he commanded his battalion for more than a year, though he is barely 27 years of age. He went into the Army rather late, having been to Oxford first, which accounts for the fact that he is somewhat older than others with the same length of service.

He may justly be taken as a type of the Commanding Officer of to-day, for, though he has done supremely well, and his courage and common-sense could hardly be surpassed, he is no outstanding genius, and is representative rather than exceptional. His courage is that best kind which shirks from no necessary risk and scorns the risk which is mere bravado. Four times he has been wounded, but thanks to luck and a splendid physique he has never been on the shelf in England for longer than three months. He has won the D.S.O. and a bar to it, distinctions richly deserved.

His most notable qualities are a shrewd common sense, which serves the requirements of his position better than genius, and an aptitude which amounts almost to a gift, realising the practical values of a tactical situation.

His men worship him—in direct proportion to the period for which they have served under him. Well they may, for he is as just as he is fearless. Moreover, if an attack is to be carried out, the infinite trouble he takes to study every detail and possibility beforehand provides an assurance that he will secure success, if it is securable, thereby lessening the risk to all concerned.

The value of such careful and detailed preparation can hardly be over-estimated. Again and again in this war success has depended on it. It has been said that genius is an infinite capacity for taking pains, and although this officer may not be a genius, his capacity for taking pains is at least remarkable. But what it all amounts to is simply that heart and soul must be in the work on hand. If a Commanding Officer is so keen that his whole attention is concentrated on every problem that arises, little more than common-sense is needed to ensure a high level of capacity.

In a war of duty in ordinary trenches this young Colonel would naturally apply himself first to the details for the relief. He would visit the position to be taken over beforehand, if it were new to him, and study it with the minutest care. Then arrangements for the relief would be worked out so thoroughly that a hitch or mistake was hardly conceivable. Having got his battalion in, he would see personally that everything was done that could make for security, and next decide with each Company Commander in turn on the scheme of work which was advisable. On this important matter he would, of course, take the orders of the Brigadier.

Improvement of trenches, with a view first to defence and secondly to making them more habitable, is the cardinal factor of trench life. There is always very much to be done, even if the outgoing unit has fulfilled its duty admirably—a point which is only human nature to dispute. Moreover the mere upkeep of existing conditions requires constant labour. All the time sandbags are being steadily out to pieces, and barbed wire to ribbons, by the perpetual flight of bullets, and parts of the trenches are continually being blown in by shell fire, or falling in owing to climatic exigencies. Wiring, the filling and adjustment of sandbags, and much spade-work are therefore necessary merely to maintain up-keep. But far more than this is required of a unit that is proud of itself

THE RUBAIYAT OF A BAD SHOT.

Here with a rifle: new
Beneath the Sun;
At range five hundred
For a Trial Run,
Might just as well be in
The Wilderness,
My Be wildernesses just
Takes the Sun.

I sometimes think that never
Looks so Red
The Flag that waves where
Some wide shot has sped;
And every miss the marker
Registers;
Draws curves on his poor
Devoted Head.

The moving Figure Flits,
And, having flit
Bobbe down, nor all my energy,
Nor wit,
Can cause it to revolve;
Or all my shots;
Drill one small hole
In it.

And that perverted ghoul
The Silhouette
The Bobbing Fiend
You never get,
Look not to that for help; for
these
About the worst that's happened
yet!

Oh, Thou, who didst with
Rifle sights that slip
Bestrew the Path that leads
To marksmanship,
Please do not with Compulsory
Drills enmesh me;
Three months of this would
Fair give me the "Pip."
"O.K." in the Singapore Free
Press.

and aims at making its section of the line ideally serviceable. Proper pride is a self-evident virtue in a battalion. If a battalion is possessed of this quality its work will never be slipshod, for it will aim at doing it better than any competitor.

To encourage such a spirit in his men is no small achievement on the part of a Commanding Officer, and the Colonel in question achieved it. Those under his command never thought of being satisfied with work as it was done by some other unit. In this, and in other ways it was their aim to go one better—a healthy rivalry. So the work of this battalion in trenches was of a high level; and it was carried out with keenness by the rank and file. The wire entanglements in front increased steadily in breadth and strength, the parapet was immensely improved, a lateral communication trench, perhaps, was dug close behind the front line, all dug-outs were made stronger and more habitable, and, if it were winter, the drainage done was of a magnitude of which the R.E. themselves might have been proud.

The daily routine of the C.O. comprised as much work—in some cases twice as much work—as that of any officer or man in the battalion. Besides the endless "returns" and all he had to do in connection with the Brigade, his self-imposed duties in and about the trenches amounted to a sum of labour that no other Union would have contemplated. It seemed that he was never asleep at night and day engaged on tasks of the utmost moment. There was that new sap to be dug, that other sap to be advanced; an important reconnaissance to be made; a scheme for broadening a deep ditch in front and filling it with wire; an extra sniper's post to be established; a sham attack to be engine-red to frighten the Boche and make him reveal a hidden mystery; an important alteration to be organized in the bringing up of rations. Thus there was no end to his activities. Every man under his command knew him well, for at any hour of day or night he might be walking round his trenches, talking to all and sundry and observing everything.

There is no doubt that he is an uncommonly good Battalion Commander, and the British New Armies include many like him. Each has his own idiosyncrasies, but qualities in the main similar. To be an admirable Commanding Officer does not necessarily assume genius, but it does require courage, good sense, and character. If a man has these, and his heart is really in it, he can command even a battalion excellently well.—K. P. P. Down.

INSIDE THE WIRE.

By a British Prisoner of War in Germany.

Mr. Cyrus H. Brooks writes to the Daily News from Ruhleben as follows:—

It is a feminine part that we have been called upon to play—more conventionally feminine than that of our mother and sisters in England. They see their dear ones march away to the war and they are left to wait and watch at home; but their waiting and watching is not a dumb, inexpressive thing—there is work into which they can throw themselves; work as necessary as that of the fighting men, and which can still their yearnings in the consciousness that they are giving their energies truly and directly to their country. We watch from afar the danger of our brothers, but we may not share it; we watch the toil of our sisters—and the shame of inactivity falls upon us.

In three years under these conditions we may, to some small extent, have developed a woman's qualities. Vivid impressions from the shock of outside life, denied for as the relief of motor reaction, tend to seek expression through the tangled, overgrown paths of memory and imagination. Emotion, which the Englishman, of all peoples, tends to handle unexamined into the engine of his activities, can burn here unapplied to any aim. Every wind fans it; and the fire which might have driven to deeds, glows like a beacon before one's passive consciousness. Men who throughout a business career have been controlled and calculating, become emotional. They become impressionable to the slightest influences. A trifle, which formerly they would have ignored, is sufficient to elevate the to extravagant hopes or throw them into extravagant despondency. Each man's effort is in the pursuit of equanimity; and yet, perhaps, the few who find it are the most unfortunate.

But this development towards sensibility is not wholly deplorable. Memory and imagination can bring us treasures which successful commercial commercialism can never attain. Patriotism, built up of old sweet recollections of one's country, has revived as strongly in the prisoner isolated, impatient, conscious of his uselessness, as in the free Englishman, faced by the crude and severe call to arms. Patriotism was a thing mentioned rarely and shamefacedly before the war. People thought of it as a mild, rheumy dragon, somehow vaguely vicious, and had been slain with great pomp and advertisement by Mr. Bernard Shaw. But like all profound things, it was present silently, waiting in the hinterland of memory, ready to stir under the shock of catastrophe to a real and poignant thing. The name of England, so long to the Briton on the Continent a subject of vague and rather vulgar boasting became suddenly like a red streak in the evening sky—bright with deep meaning, arid with mysterious anguish. Memory welled up like a fountain from the depths, bearing in the base of its spray images of English hills and English shores, recollections which stirred the one strangely, unaccountable, and selection—some beautiful, some queerly commonplace, but all poignant. We hurried to Shakespeare, to Lamp, Goldsmith and George Eliot, and re-created an England infinitely dear, which had been overcast with associations of commercialism and everyday.

Hence the incoherency that in an internment camp, a patch—according to season—of paroled dust or padded mud, men begin to grow conscious of beauty. At first it was a sensation against the squalor of the ground, making them turn their eyes literally towards the sky. And there they found magnificence in plenty. vast cloud mountains which shade the eye of sunset, the infernal red murk of a winter's dawn, the hurtling clouds flying like visible thunder from the west wind's fist, came to the prisoner like an unveiled, unsavoured spectacle. To the same man, when he hurried to his office, these dramas of the sky meant little beyond the need for

an umbrella, or the sign of a fine to-morrow. Now they appeared loaded with mystic significance, expressing something to the heart of the watcher, as intimate as speech, and as purifying as the Gospel of Christ—"Huge cloudy symbols of a high romance!"

But the sun remained, and one cannot always look at the sky. Gradually some men found beauty in the camp itself. The trees first caught their notice. On the patch of earth enclosed by the racetrack stand two poplars, like patient priests of an infinitely mild divinity; and beyond the limits of the course a young copse, serious and intent, watches two silver birches which stand alone before them in virgin loneliness. No eye could pass there without notice when Spring had dressed them in her greenery, least of all that of a man sated with brick walls and trampled earth. One began to visit them daily as one visits a dear friend or a lover, to be relieved in their presence from the daily cares. With increasing intimacy their charm was not exhausted—rather it grew more haunting, until it seemed that their movements were significant gestures and their faint murmurs the very sounds of speech. Perhaps it was the mystery of remoteness which gave the copse its power; for although one could approach within fifty feet of it, one knew that while the camp remained it could never be entered. To the watcher inside the wire it became like a sacred grove of antiquity. What were those movements behind the hedge? What was that sudden flash? The turn of a leaf or the gleam of a naked limb? Did a satyr run there, or a nymph? Was Artemis within that wood? But such thoughts were only the play of a relieved and delighted sense.

For some time the trees were one's whole relief, but one day—I must begin to be personal—one day of early winter, when a pale sun was shining and no wind stirred, I came down from the far end of the camp, and, turning suddenly round the corner of a building, came as though unexpectedly upon one of the grandest things which line our racetrack. I say "unexpectedly," although I had seen it hundreds of times before. The truth is, it behaved differently towards me. Formerly I had always thought of it as a banal object—a thing intended to so commodate crowds while they watched trotting races; but that day it was different. A shoulder of mellow, red brick stood stark and bare against a pale far sky. It appeared as a brave individual thing, suddenly left of its accidental associations of use and practice, and the great wall beneath the shallow slanting roof wore an inexpressible dignity and kindliness. Bergson might have called it a pure perception, or a post-impressionist painter a significant form. I only know that in its serene mass, as in the eyes of a dog, lies something which is clearest across the abyss of its absence a revelation of kinship with the human spirit.

Since then other things have confessed their beauty—buildings, beds, beams of wood and chimney-pots. It may be that nothing is ugly, except perhaps insincere works of art. Out of the boredom, the monotony, the yearning of captivity, something arises which is bred and peaceful and blessed, as the earth. Can one compare it with the meaning of a Greek tragedy, with the buildings, the trees, and the clouds for chorus? I never had a sister, but the nearest thing I have known to one is a silver birch which stands beside the sacred grove of Dionysus in the internment camp for British civilians at Ruhleben, near Spandau, Germany.

5½ Million Days Lost.

The number of labour disputes causing a stoppage of work in 1917 was (says the Labour Gazette) 688, involving 820,722 workpeople, directly and indirectly, at the establishments concerned. The aggregate duration of these disputes amounted to 51 million working days, or about one-half the average for the nine preceding years.

THE DISCHARGED SOLDIER.

No Recall When Doing National Work.

The Review of Exemption Act, passed last April, which made all discharged and disabled soldiers and sailors subject to medical re-examination, so that they could be taken back to the Army, has been robbed of most of its harshness, writes a Lobby Correspondent. This is chiefly due to the movement initiated by Mr. Hogge, M.P., and Mr. Pringle, M.P., who organised the National Federation of Discharged and Demobilized Soldiers and Sailors, to protect their interests, and who also have raised the question in Parliament.

The first reform obtained was a War Office instruction that men who were disabled should be entitled, if they had been serving overseas, to get their final discharge. But this half and half arrangement left a large number of men—perhaps running to nearly half a million—in this country still in a very unfortunate position. The matter has been pressed further, and in the House of Commons Mr. Hogge, M.P., put a question to the Prime Minister, who was answered by Mr. Beck, who stated that the Government proposed to make a further concession to men who had already served in the forces and who might become subject to re-examination and recall under the Military Service (Review of Exemption) Act. They would be given one month, which might be extended, in order to allow them to engage in work of national importance, such as shipbuilding, iron or mining, munitions, or agriculture.

The Act still leaves the medically rejected men who have not been in the Army subject to re-examination.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—1st Sunday after Easter, 7th April, 1918. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Festal. Venite: Kirey. Psalms: Henley. To Broom: Oakley in F. Jubilate: Felton (14th evening). Hymns: 499, 133. God Save the King. N.B.—Psalms 35, verses 1, 2, 3, 17, 18, 23, 24, in union. Hymn: 499, verses 1, 6, in union. Hymn: 133, verse 1, in union. Holy Communion (12 noon). Evening Song (6 p.m.) Responses: Festal. Psalms: Goss. Magnificat: Smart. Nunc Dimittis: Woodward (14th evening). Hymns: 612, 261, 137. N.B.—Psalms 37, verses 1, 2, 5, 6, 12, 14, 25, 26, 41, in union. Psalm 612, verses 1, 4, 6, in union. Organ Recital on Monday at 6 p.m.

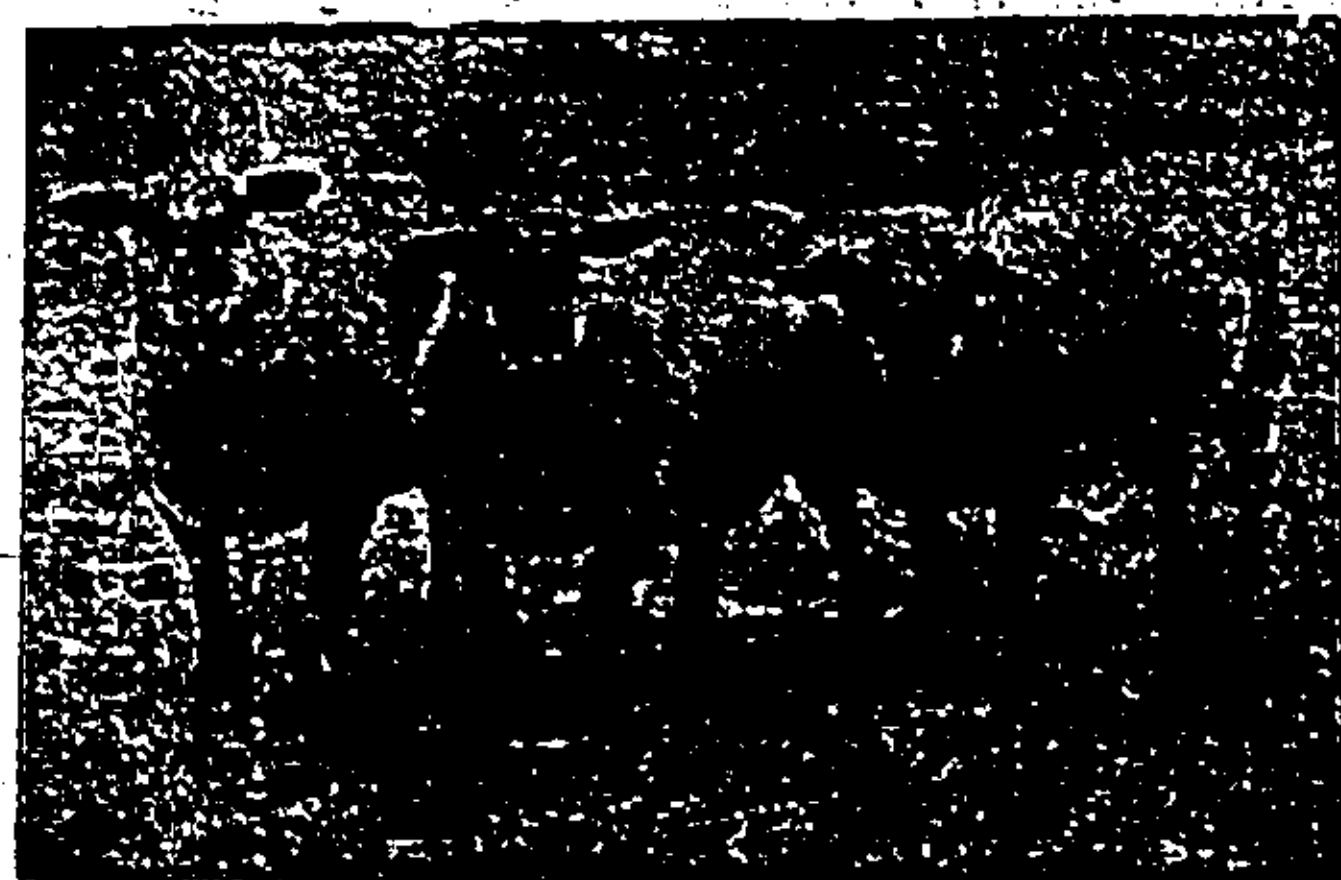
Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday Services, April 7th. Morning 11. Hymns: 379, 540, 95, 230. Psalm 148. Subject: The Doctrine of the Future Life. No. 5. Faith and Sight. Communion at 12. Collection for Widows and Orphans. Evening 6. Hymns: 593, 273, 392, 25. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—Sunday April 7, 1918. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. W. T. Featherston. The Gospel: Matt. (No. 10 and 12 Feller Street). Weekly Services:—Sunday, Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wan-chai.—Sunday Morning Service: 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 8.15 p.m. Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m. St. Joseph's Church, Jordan Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glen-ealy.—Low Mass at 6.7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. First Church of Christ, Scientific, MacDonnell Road, Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 8.30 p.m.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Hankow Money Market.
In its circular of March 20, the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce reports:—Rates have been offering moderately during the week at advancing rates. There was also a little inter-bank business, as well as a small demand for freight. For Tientsin, T. on Shanghai, the market has eased, owing to the demand for money against the delivery of cargo. The Chinese market opened at 97 and closed at 93.375 with small demand, while several foreign banks sold during the week at 97 to 98.05. Dollars were firm and closed at 70.2 buyers, 70.4 sellers, Chinese market. The mint is reported to be coining dollars again. Chinese exchange was reported at Han. Tls. 75 for Ch. gals. Tls. 1,000, and today the rate is quoted at 85. Native interest four per cent.

Hankow Trade.
The weekly circular of the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce, dated March 20, states:—Conditions in the market remain unchanged, with Italy still in the foreground and America out of the market. The year. Hawking will return for another cargo for Genoa next month, so that the present demand from Italy should continue. Local markets are steady. The cotton market is firm, with Japanese firms buying steadily. Hides are weaker, and wool oil is also rather easier owing to the commencement of arrival of supplies. Tallow is steady. Yarn and Piece Goods.—Clearances during the week have continued good for all classes of goods, although blacks are still neglected. There have been some sales of yarn "to arrive" during the week at advanced prices. The piece goods market is firm and advancing in price. A few sales of whites and greys "from stock" are reported, also some inquiries for stocks at prices that are absurdly below replacing values.

Chinese Cotton.
Messrs. J. Spunt and Co.'s weekly cotton market report, dated March 28, states:—The market has been rather nervous during the past week owing to the unsettled state of the silver market, with fluctuations more on the easy side, showing a decline of about 11.1 per cent all round. The general sentiment, however, continues to be bullish, because every attempt to force a break meets with resistance which seems

BIRTH CONTROL.

Dean Inge and Danger of Over-Population.

Several interesting speeches were given at the birth control lecture given by Dr. Killick Willard, medical officer of health for Leicester, at the Royal Institution of Public Health recently. The lecturer said that among the lower social classes the birth rate was the heaviest. The last census showed that the lowest birth-rate was in the families of doctors, teachers, and clergymen. Birth control tended to reduce poverty, squallor, overcrowding, and the misery of over-maternity; while it tended to promote general happiness.

Dean Inge said he thought the arguments presented for birth control unanswerable, and when one remembered that the duration of human life in this country had been increased by no less than one-third in the last fifty years, it was easy to see that a corresponding reduction in the birth-rate was necessary. He would go even further, and say there was no important nation, old and settled country, which had not a population nearly as large as it could hold.

Mr. Bernard Shaw said this was largely a scientific question, and would have to be dealt with by doctors, whose education had never been very good, scientifically. When it came to genuine biological questions the bishops were far less off the track than the doctors. He demanded "guarantees for the well-being of mothers and their children."

SIR T. BEECHAM'S HOPES.

Manchester as a Musical Capital.

Sir Thomas Beecham was the speaker recently at the Ancoats Sunday Lectures, and the music for the day was contributed by members of the Beecham Opera Company. Speaking on the subject "Music in the North of England," Sir Thomas said that if he did not believe that in the next 18 or 20 years we should be able to evolve something in the way of musical progress which would be an example—if he did not believe Manchester had in itself the capacity and inclination to constitute itself an example—he would not take the smallest interest in the city. Manchester could serve the cause of music in the North of England by vigorously supporting existing institutions here. He was shortly going to make an attempt to get the various governing powers of these institutions to join hands, so that Manchester could have a regular, definite kind of musical life pretty well all the year round.

Manchester was in danger of losing a very fine orchestra which had been a credit to it for 50 years—the Halle Orchestra. It had never seemed as him a crisis factory state of things for an enormously wealthy town to keep that orchestra only for five months in the year and let it go anywhere for the remaining seven. Any first-class Continental town, though smaller than Manchester, maintained an orchestra practically all the whole year round. In the last few years the kinema-houses had been gradually absorbing the best musicians in the country, because they could be employed for a whole year round at a good salary, much more than a concert organisation could afford to pay. Manchester allowed a splendid body of players, 70 or 80, after delighting the city in the winter, to split up and go to various watering places for seven months. Why not keep them in Manchester? We put bands in the parks and buildings and listened to them, and they collected quite a lot of money. He knew of one brass band of no merit whatsoever which took as much money on one Saturday as would pay for the whole Halle Orchestra for a week. This was absolute stupidity.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

UT 31-78
Demand 3/11
30 d/s 3/11
60 d/s 3/11
4 m/s 3/11
T/T Shanghai 132 1/2
T/T Japan 141
T/T India 141
Demand, India 141
T/T San Francisco 73 1/2
co & New York 73 1/2
T/T Java 162
T/T Marks 149
T/T France 419 1/2
Demand, Paris 419 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 3/2 1/2
4 m/s. D/P 3/2 1/2
6 m/s. L/C 3/2 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne 3/2 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York 74 1/2
4 m/s. Marks 149
4 m/s. France 439
6 m/s. France 439
Demand, Germany 439
Demand, New York 149
T/T Bombay 149
Demand, Bombay 149
T/T Calcutta 149
Demand, Calcutta 149
Demand, Manila 149
Demand, Singapore 149
On Haiphong 149
On Saigon 149
On Bangkok 149
Sovereign 6.40
Gold Leaf, per oz. 42.60
Bar Silver, per oz. 45 1/2

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" 50 " " " 1.50 dis.
Canton 70 " " " 7 1/2 dis.

"Incompetent M.P.'s."

John Bantock, speaking at a luncheon given by the United Waikiki Club to the Lord Mayor and Sheriff, expressed regret at the conduct of mischievous and incompetent M.P.'s. These men, he said, were obstructing the Government by asking all sorts of irrelevant questions. Whether he liked it or not, the Government was the best they could get, and members should not embarrass them in their difficult duty at the present time. Mr. Bantock, M.P., said it had been his painful duty to listen to disgraceful speeches and questions in the House of Commons which should have been suppressed.

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NOTICES.

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TIME TABLE.

12.15 A.M. to 12.45 A.M. 12.45 A.M. to 1.15 A.M. 1.15 A.M. to 1.45 A.M. 1.45 A.M. to 2.15 A.M. 2.15 A.M. to 2.45 A.M. 2.45 A.M. to 3.15 A.M. 3.15 A.M. to 3.45 A.M. 3.45 A.M. to 4.15 A.M. 4.15 A.M. to 4.45 A.M. 4.45 A.M. to 5.15 A.M. 5.15 A.M. to 5.45 A.M. 5.45 A.M. to 6.15 A.M. 6.15 A.M. to 6.45 A.M. 6.45 A.M. to 7.15 A.M. 7.15 A.M. to 7.45 A.M. 7.45 A.M. to 8.15 A.M. 8.15 A.M. to 8.45 A.M. 8.45 A.M. to 9.15 A.M. 9.15 A.M. to 9.45 A.M. 9.45 A.M. to 10.15 A.M. 10.15 A.M. to 10.45 A.M. 10.45 A.M. to 11.15 A.M. 11.15 A.M. to 11.45 A.M. 11.45 A.M. to 12.15 A.M. 12.15 A.M. to 12.45 A.M. 12.45 A.M. to 1.15 A.M. 1.15 A.M. to 1.45 A.M. 1.45 A.M. to 2.15 A.M. 2.15 A.M. to 2.45 A.M. 2.45 A.M. to 3.15 A.M. 3.15 A.M. to 3.45 A.M. 3.45 A.M. to 4.15 A.M. 4.15 A.M. to 4.45 A.M. 4.45 A.M. to 5.15 A.M. 5.15 A.M. to 5.45 A.M. 5.45 A.M. to 6.15 A.M. 6.15 A.M. to 6.45 A.M. 6.45 A.M. to 7.15 A.M. 7.15 A.M. to 7.45 A.M. 7.45 A.M. to 8.15 A.M. 8.15 A.M. to 8.45 A.M. 8.45 A.M. to 9.15 A.M. 9.15 A.M. to 9.45 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SAVE YOUR COUPONS IN

“Embassy”

No. 77 CIGARETTES.

We have added to our list of Premiums the following shaving requisites and they are now obtainable with “EMBASSY” Coupons:—

COLGATE'S
SHAVING STICK,
CREAM or POWDER

Redeemable for
10 No. 1
Coupons each.

WILLIAMS'
SHAVING STICK
or Cream

do

RAZOR BLADES

GILLETTE
DURHAM DUPLEX
or AUTO.

Redeemable for
20 No. 1 Coupons
for a pkt. of $\frac{1}{2}$ doz

Send Coupons to:—

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

POST OFFICE.

The Service to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Registers and Parcel Mail close 15 minutes before the time given below unless otherwise stated.

The Parcel Post service to places in Manchuria is suspended until further notice.

The London Post Office advises that all parcels (except those for Prisoners of War) and all sample packets for Denmark, Holland, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland will be stopped by the Military Censors unless posted under a War Office permit.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of the other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Ethiopia, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Service to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnanfu and Mengtze and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be accompanied with the words “For delivery by the Chinese Post Office.”

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—
Parcel not over 3 lbs. ... 90 cents.
Do. 7 lbs. ... \$1.20
Do. 11 lbs. ... 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Cheung Choo.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Shatankok, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Aukau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Shamshui, and Waihow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 p.m.
Nantau and Sammel.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shek Ki.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 p.m.
Kumchuck.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Saturdays; Sundays, 9 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-DAY.

Amoy—6th April, 5 p.m.
SUNDAY, 7th April.
Chafco & Tientsin—7th April, 9 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—7th April, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Kienlung—7th April, 9 a.m.
Saigon—7th April, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 8th April.
Straits, Borneo and India via Calcutta—8th April, 9 p.m.

TUESDAY, 9th April.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki—9th April, Registration 9.45 a.m.; Letters 10.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—9th April, Noon.
Shanghai and North China—9th April, 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 10th April.
Honolulu—10th April, Registration 10.45 a.m.; Letters 11.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, 11th April.
Swatow, Amoy, Foochow via Takao and Amoy—11th April, 7 a.m.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and S. America and Europe via Canal—11th April, Registration 9.45 a.m.; Letters 10.30 a.m.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Wednesday, 10th April, at 5 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—11th April, 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 12th April.
Philippine Islands—12th April, 9 p.m.

FRIDAY, 14th April.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—14th April, 9 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

April 5th, 1918. 6.55 a.m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased considerably between Shanghai and Foochow, and slightly elsewhere. Depressions are indicated over the lower Yangtze Valley and Tonkin.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.03 inch. Total since January 1st 1.23 inch against an average of 6.77 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. & S.E. winds, moderate; cloudy, f.g. or mist.
Formosa Channel	Variable winds, moderate.
South coast of China between H.K. and Lamooki	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

April 5, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force	Weather
Vostock	6.55							
Namuro	6.55							
Shanghai	6.55							
Kobe	6.55							
Nagasaki	6.55							
Kyushu	6.55							
Yokohama	6.55							
Manila	6.55							
Shanghai	6.55	30.08	45	71	sw		4.0	
Hankow	6.55							
Chungking	6.55							
Shanghai	6.55	29.85	57	100	sw		1.1	
Shanghai	6.55	29.86	56	101	sw		4.1	
Shanghai	6.55	29.93	60	93	sw		1.1	
Amoy	6.55							
Swatow	6.55	29.91	65	83	w		1.1	
Takao	6.55	29.91	65				0.0	
Taiwan	6.55	29.91	65				0.0	
Kashan	6.55	29.92	70				4.1	
Pootung	6.55	29.93	68				0.0	
Canton	6.55	29.99	69				0.0	
H.K.	6.55	29.99	67				0.0	
Gap Rock	6.55	29.97	67				4.0	
Macao	6.55	29.96	65				4.1	
Wuchow	6.55							
Shanghai	6.55	29.79	70	100	sw		6.1	
Shanghai	6.55	29.79	72				2.1	
Shanghai	6.55	29.81	75				2.1	
Shanghai	6.55	29.87	70				0.1	
Shanghai	6.55	29.80	73				4.1	
Shanghai	6.55	29.84	68				0.1	
Shanghai	6.55	29.81	77				2.1	
Shanghai	6.55	29.79	75				2.1	
Shanghai	6.55	29.76	77				4.0	
Shanghai	6.55	29.76	77				4.0	
Shanghai	6.55	29.76	78				4.0	

C. W. JEFFRIES—Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Apr. 5, 1918.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation.
4 Direction of Wind, to two points.
5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.
6 State of Weather, by blue sky, detached clouds of drifting rain, fog, gloom, a haze, lightning, or rain, or snow, or thunder, or visibility, or dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Barometer	Day	On date	On date
	at 10 a.m.	at 10 a.m.	at 10 a.m.
29.91	29.93	29.93	
Temperature	68	67	71
Humidity	84	97	83
Wind Direction	E.	E.	E.
Force	4	1	4
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.10	0.00	0.03
Height open at temperature on the 4th at 10 a.m.			

R.K. Observatory, Apr. 5, 1918.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 1st Apr. to 7th Apr.

Day	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Time	Time	Time	Time	Time
Mon.	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
Tues.	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
Wed.	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
Thurs.	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
Fri.	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
Sat.	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
Sun.	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15

In morning, & afternoon.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

APRIL 5th 6th & 7th 1918.

“THE FATAL RING.”

EPISODE 7

EPISODE 8

“The Signal Lantern” “The Switch in the Safe”

British Gazette No 438.

Annals of the War No. 19.

WIFFLES.

in

“I Marry my Widow's Sister.”

&c. &c.

NOTICES.

WAR CHARITIES COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the War Charities General Committee, which the British Community is invited to attend, will be held at 5.30 P.M. on MONDAY 8th April, 1918, in the Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall. His Excellency the Governor will preside.

Business:—

1. To receive the report of the Executive Committee.
2. To add further members to the General Committee.
3. To invite and discuss suggestions.

The election of an Executive Committee by the General Committee will take place after the meeting.

E. R. HALLIFAX,

Honorary Secretary.

War Charities Committee.

3. 4. 18.

SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

ON ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

April 23rd, 1918.

THEATRE ROYAL.

“THE WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE”

a Play in Four Acts

by

A. E. W. MASON.

Auction of Dress Circle Seats will take place in the Hongkong Hotel on TUESDAY April 16th.

at NOON.

by H. P. WHITE, Esq.

Englishmen are requested to attend.

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.

GUNNER J. R. LORD

WILL MEET

SERGEANT PITT

(Present Holder)

ON

SATURDAY, April 6,

AT THE

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB

IN A GAME OF

1000 UP

Commencing at 8 P.M. Sharp

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—

\$2. Members \$1.

Soldiers & Sailors 50 cents

Reserved Seats—\$3.

Members and Soldiers & Sailors.

\$2.

Booking at the V.R.C.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William

Cade Burnett at 11, Le House Street, in the City of Victoria

Hong Kong

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 10th April, 1918,

commencing at 12 o'clock (NOON)

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell

Street,

The s.s. “American”

as she now lies moored off

Cheung Sha Wan

Particulars:—

Gross tonnage 795

Net 518

Iron screw steamer

Length 124'

Breadth 27'

Depth 17'

Engines:—Compound 2 cylinders

27" and 50" by 30" stroke.

Note: The above vessel was

abandoned to underwriters and

is being sold without flag or

register as she now lies off

Cheung Sha Wan (Hongkong

Harbour).

Terms: 20% purchase money

on fall of hammer when ship will

be at purchaser's risk and com-

pletion within one week of date

of sale.

GEO. P. LAMMERT

Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received

instructions to sell by Public

Auction on

FRIDAY, the 12th April 1918,

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at “Earnsfoot” No. 42 Robinson

Road,

A Large Quantity of Value-

able Household Furniture

comprising:—

Teak hatstands with mirror,

Tapestry covered drawing room

suit, Chesterfield couch, plush

covered armchairs, Teak writing

tables and desks, Bookcases

Overmantels with mirror, Brass

and brass mounted fenders, Man-

tel clocks, Barograph, Pictures,

Vases and Ornaments, Electric

ceiling fans and fittings, Ax

minster carpet, Frieze rug, Lace